

**ORANGE COUNTY.**

At a good attendance of the members of the Orange County Medical Association Dr. Walter V. Brem presented an interesting and very instructive paper, "Vaccine and Serum Therapy," at our regular July meeting. After a general discussion the members partook of a light lunch.

R. A. CUSHMAN, Secretary.

**PLACER COUNTY.**

The regular meeting of the Placer County Medical Society was held Saturday evening, June 12, at the Auburn Sanatorium, East Auburn. The following members and visitors were present: Drs. H. T. Rooney, R. F. Rooney, Allen, McCullough, Mackay, Fay, Couture, Miner, James, Force and Peers.

The election of Drs. Wm. F. Jordon, Floriston; E. E. Ostrom, Loomis, and Henry N. Miner, Colfax, to membership in the Society, was confirmed by vote.

Drs. H. T. Rooney, Fay, Mackay, Allen and Peers were appointed a "Committee on Red Cross Work."

Dr. Mackay presented a patient 87 years of age upon whom he had operated successfully on May 30 because of acute appendicitis.

Drs. Rooney, Fay and Allen reported interesting and unusual cases recently under their care.

Dr. J. W. James, Sacramento, read a paper entitled "Perineal Repair." Discussed by Drs. Fay, Mackay, R. F. Rooney, Couture, McCullough, Force, Miner, Allen, H. T. Rooney and R. F. Rooney.

Dr. John N. Force, University of California, then presented a paper, "The How and Why of Vaccination," accompanied by photographs and exhibits. Discussed by all members present.

After adjournment the members partook of a banquet furnished by the Superintendent and Nurses of the Sanatorium.

The Placer County Medical Society will hold meetings every month until the bad weather of winter makes traveling difficult in that section of the state. At the July meeting Dr. Ebright of San Francisco and Dr. Gundrum of Sacramento were scheduled to present papers. As the meetings occur so late in the month it is not possible to get the reports of the meetings in the issue of the Journal immediately following each meeting.

It is announced, however, that the August meeting will have two very fine surgical papers, and it is hoped that it will have a large attendance.

ROBERT A. PEERS, Secretary.

**SACRAMENTO COUNTY.**

Regular meeting, June 15th, at the Hotel Sacramento, at 8:30 p. m. President J. B. Harris presiding.

Subject of the meeting was Tuberculosis. Various phases of the problem of tuberculosis were taken up by the different members of the society in the form of a symposium. Each speaker was allowed 15 minutes.

First paper was "Early Diagnosis in Pulmonary Tuberculosis," by R. A. Peers, M. D., of Colfax.

Second paper, "Climatology in the Treatment of Tuberculosis," by B. F. Howard, M. D., of Sacramento.

Third paper, "Tuberculosis of the Female Genitalia," by J. W. James, M. D., of Sacramento.

Fourth paper, "The Relation of Certain Urinary Findings to Prognosis in Pulmonary Tuberculosis," by J. C. Cummings, M. D., of Sacramento.

On account of illness Dr. Cummings was unable to read his paper, which was presented to the society by the secretary.

The discussion was opened by Dr. Williamson,

City Health Officer, subject, "Relation of Housing Conditions in Sacramento to Certain Phases of the Local Tuberculosis Problem."

The application of Dr. Blake Franklin of Jackson, Amador County, was read.

Adjourned at 11 p. m.

F. F. GUNDRUM, M. D.,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

**SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY.**

The regular monthly meeting of the San Joaquin County Medical Society was held Friday evening, May 28th, at the office of Dr. C. F. English. Those present were: Drs. R. T. McGurk, J. T. Davison, L. Dozier, G. W. Walker, E. A. Arthur, W. W. Fitzgerald, F. P. Clark, Minerva Goodman, J. D. Dameron, Mary Taylor, C. R. Harry, C. F. English, H. J. Bolinger, W. F. Priestly, J. V. Craviotto, S. P. Tuggle and Dewey R. Powell, with Dr. H. E. Ruggles, of San Francisco, as guest.

The program committee stated that they were endeavoring to secure some distinguished eastern visitor for our June meeting, which comes at the close of the A. M. A. meeting in San Francisco.

The discussion of the evening was given by Dr. Ruggles of San Francisco on "X-Ray Diagnosis," illustrated by many interesting and instructive plates, particularly gastro intestinal and chest plates. After general discussion, a social hour was enjoyed.

DEWEY R. POWELL, Secretary.

**SOLANO COUNTY.**

On May 10, 1915, the Solano County Medical Society met and elected to membership Dr. Francis Stolle by transfer from Marin County.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. E. A. Peterson; vice-president, Dr. Jas. Brownlie; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Paul H. Reilly; delegate, Dr. B. J. Klotz; alternate, Dr. Ream S. Leachman.

PAUL H. REILLY, Secretary.

**DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.**

Edited by FRED I. LACKENBACH.

Since publication of New and Nonofficial Remedies, 1915, and in addition to those previously reported, the following articles have been accepted by the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association for inclusion with "New and Nonofficial Remedies":

Cephaeline.—An alkaloid obtained from ipecac. It is relatively more emetic and less nauseant than ipecac and causes more renal irritation and less cardiac depression. It may be used as an emetic and expectorant. It is insoluble in water, but forms water soluble salts.

Syrup Cephaeline, Lilly.—A non-proprietary preparation containing cephaeline hydrochloride, equivalent to 2/5 grain cephaeline per fluidounce. Eli Lilly Co., Indianapolis, Ind. (Jour. A. M. A., June 19, 1915, p. 20667).

Ouabain Ampules, H. W. & Co.—Each ampule contains 0.5 mg. crystallized ouabain. Hynson, Westcott & Co., Baltimore, Md. (Jour. A. M. A., June 19, 1915, p. 2067).

**Items of Interest.**

Typhoid Vaccine.—Extensive clinical trial indicates that typhoid vaccine may influence the course of the disease favorably. The results indicate that

if used with discretion, typhoid vaccines do no harm (Jour. A. M. A., June 26, 1915, p. 2139).

**Rheumalgine.**—Rheumalgine (Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis) is put up both in tablet form and as a liquid. Each tablet, or teaspoonful of the liquid, is said to contain: "Strontium salicylate from Natural Oil 5 gr., Hexamethylenamin 2 gr., Colchicine 1/200 gr." The Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry found Rheumalgine in conflict with its rules in that unwarranted therapeutic claims were made because the combination is conducive to uncritical prescribing and because the name, being non-descriptive of its composition, encourages thoughtless use (Jour. A. M. A., June 26, 1915, p. 2156).

**Intravenous Radium Solution.**—Standard Radium Solution for intravenous use (Radium Chemical Co., Pittsburgh) is sold in ampules, each containing radium bromide equivalent to 0.05 mgm. radium element and 0.0002 Gm. or less of barium bromide dissolved in 2 Cc. sterile normal salt solution. While the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry confirmed the claimed composition of this solution so far as concerns the radium content, it refused recognition to the preparation because there is no clear evidence that intravenous injection has any advantage over the other methods of administering radium. The Council holds that on the basis of our present knowledge radium should be used intravenously only by those in a position to study its effects carefully and in an institution equipped with the necessary facilities for such study (Jour. A. M. A., June 26, 1915, p. 213).

**Venodine.**—Venodine (The Intravenous Products Co., Denver) was stated to be "an Intravenous Iodine Compound" put up in ampules, each of which contains "28 grains of Sodium Iodide, 1/8 grain each of Beechwood Creosote and Guaiacol in a suitable vehicle, and excipients to enhance its compatibility with the circulating blood." The "Therapeutic Indications" were said to include "infectious diseases, such as syphilis, tuberculosis, bronchitis, bacteraemias associated with chronic and acute nephritic (Bright's disease), and other infections." The Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry found Venodine ineligible for New and Non-official Remedies because it was exploited under unwarranted and grossly exaggerated therapeutic claims; because neither the name nor the advertising matter indicated that it was a preparation of the well-known sodium iodide; and because the combination of two such similar substances as creosote and guaiacol is unscientific, adding mystery to the preparation without increasing its efficiency (Jour. A. M. A., June 26, 1915, p. 2155).

**Calcreose.**—Calcreose (Maltbie Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.) contains in loose combination approximately equal weights of creosote and lime. The advertising claims having been revised, the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry postponed definite action pending submission of proof (1) that the large doses of Calcreose recommended furnish large amounts of creosote to the blood, and (2) that patients taking these large doses do not suffer from digestive disturbances, loss of nutrition, albumin in the urine or phenol urine as claimed. At the same time it was emphasized that this action did not indicate a belief on the part of the Council that enormous doses of creosote are necessary or beneficial in tuberculosis. So far, the Maltbie Chemical Co. has not submitted the required evidence. As the Council's postponement of a report has been made to appear as a quasi-approval, the Council voted to announce that Calcreose had been refused recognition because the therapeutic claims were exaggerated and unwarranted by the evidence (Jour. A. M. A., June 26, 1915, p. 2155).

**Iodex.**—Iodex (Menley & James, Ltd., New York) is said to contain 5 per cent. of iodine; the advertising suggests that the effects of free iodine

are to be obtained from the preparation, which yet is said not to stain the skin. It is also claimed that thirty minutes after inunction iodine can be found in the urine. The chemists of the A. M. A. Chemical Laboratory on examination found that Iodex contained only about half the claimed amount of iodine; that the iodine did not behave as free iodine and that after inunction of Iodex, iodine could not be found in the urine. Because of these findings and because of the unwarranted therapeutic claims made for the preparation, the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry held Iodex ineligible for New and Nonofficial Remedies (Jour. A. M. A., June 19, 1915, p. 2085).

**Lepso.**—The A. M. A. Chemical Laboratory found this to contain bromides, equivalent to 51 grains potassium bromide per dose of one-half ounce (Jour. A. M. A., June 12, 1915, p. 2006).

**Herbetta Curine.**—A package of Herbetta Curine contained three envelopes, labeled 1, 2 and 3, respectively, and in addition a number of red tablets. The A. M. A. Chemical Laboratory found that No. 1 consisted of tablets which contained soluble iron phosphate; No. 2, of tablets which contained some "bitter tonic," and No. 3, of tablets responding to tests for aloes and aloin. The red tablets were composed essentially of strontium and potassium bromide (Jour. A. M. A., June 12, 1915, p. 2006).

**E-Lep-Tine.**—E-Lep-Tine is an "epilepsy cure." According to the Indiana State Board of Health, it contained sodium and potassium bromides 16 per cent., alcohol and ammonium valerate (Jour. A. M. A., June 12, 1915, p. 2006).

**Tanlac.**—Tanlac (The Cooper Medicine Co., Dayton, O.) is a "tonic and system purifier" and is exploited to the public by means of extravagant and absurd claims. From an examination made in the A. M. A. Chemical Laboratory it appears that Tanlac is essentially a venous extract which contains 15.7 per cent. absolute alcohol by volume, a bitter drug (such as gentian), an emodin-bearing drug (such as buckthorn, rhubarb or cascara), a berberine-bearing drug devoid of hydra-stine (such as berberis aquifolium), glycyrrhizic acid (from licorice), and flavored with wild cherry and to which has been added a relatively large proportion of glycerin. The "Tanlac Laxative Tablets" which accompany Tanlac contained phenolphthalein (Jour. A. M. A., June 5, 1915, p. 1930).

#### CALIFORNIA SOCIAL HYGIENE SOCIETY.

To City and County Health Officers of the State of California:

Enclosed are copies of two lavatory signs prepared by the California Social Hygiene Society and approved by the San Francisco and State Boards of Health. These signs are neatly framed in hardwood and covered with glass to prevent mutilation. Having them framed as we do, in large quantities, we get an unusually low price—glass and hardwood frame complete for 17 cents each, soft wood, 12 cents each.

Many of the signs approved by the San Francisco Board of Health have been put up in men's lavatories in saloons, billiard parlors, and hotels, as well as in all the lavatories at the Exposition. The Southern Pacific Company is placing one of the state signs in each of the men's lavatories on the Pacific Coast Division, including passenger coaches, ferry boats and stations.

We are getting many excellent results through our Advisory Department from these signs. This is a most effective means of driving the quack out of business and of keeping men from using injurious patent remedies. So far, there has been